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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/1999/25 of 15 January 1999, S/1999/25/Add.2 of 29 January 1999, S/1999/25/Add.5 of 19 February 1999, S/1999/25/Add.11 of 1 April 1999, S/1999/25/Add.17 of 14 May 1999, S/1999/25/Add.22 of 18 June 1999 and S/1999/25/Add.29 of 6 August 1999.

During the week ending 18 September 1999, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation concerning Western Sahara (see S/11593/Add.42 and 44; S/19420/Add.38; S/21100/Add.25; S/22110/Add.17; S/23370; S/25070/Add.9; S/1994/20/Add.12, 29 and 45; S/1995/40/Add.1, 14, 20, 25, 37 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.21 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.11, 20, 39 and 42; S/1998/44/Add.4, 15, 29, 37, 43 and 50; and S/1999/25/Add.3, 5, 12, 16 and 18)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 4044th meeting, held on 13 September 1999 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/954).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/964) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/964, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 1263 (1999) (for the text, see S/RES/1263 (1999); to be issued in Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fourth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1999).

The situation in East Timor[1] (see S/11593/Add.50 and 51; S/11935/Add.15 and 16; and S/1999/25/Add.17, 22, 25, 30, 33, 34 and 35)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 4045th meeting, held on 15 September 1999 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a letter dated 8 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/955) and a letter dated 9 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/961).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Finland, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/977) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/977, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 1264 (1999) (for the text, see S/RES/1264 (1999); to be issued in Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fourth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1999).

Protection of civilians in armed conflict (see S/1999/25/Add.5 and 7)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 4046th meeting, held on 16 and 17 September 1999 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/957). There were two suspensions and two resumptions of the meeting.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Egypt, Finland, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 10 September 1999 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/1999/980), the President, in accordance with the rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the debate.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

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[1] As from the 4041st meeting, held on 3 September 1999, the wording of the item "The situation in Timor" is revised to read "The situation in East Timor".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sylvie Junod, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/981) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 17 September 1999, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Pakistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/981, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 1265 (1999) (for the text, see S/RES/1265 (1999); to be issued in Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fourth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1999).